Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 1, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1791. [Whole No. 209.]

TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,

Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

Ουκ αγαθον πολυκοιρανιη εἰς κόιρανος εσω,
Εἷς Βασιλευς. Iliad, lib. 2, v. 204. 205.

"I SEE no good in having several Lords; let one alone be master; let one alone be King." This was said by Ulysses in Homer, in a public speech. If he had only said I see no good in having several Lords, this would have been said with perfect propriety. To have spoken with reason he should have said, that the domination of several cannot be good, because the power of one alone, as soon as he takes the title of Master, is hard and unreasonable. But he had gone quite to the contrary side and said let one alone be Master; let one alone be King.

Perhaps it is necessary to excuse Ulysses, to whom at that time, it might be necessary to make use of that language, to compose a mutiny in the army, conforming his words, as I believe more to the times than to truth. But to speak in good conscience, it is an extreme misfortune to be subject to a Master, who, we can never be sure will be good, since it is always in his power to be bad when he will. And to have several masters, is as much as to be so many times extremely unfortunate. It is not my design to debate, at present, the question so much agitated, whether the other fashions of republics are better than monarchy. Before I should discuss the question what rank monarchy ought to hold among republics, I should enquire whether it has any; for it is not easy to believe, that there is any thing of a public in a government, where all is in one. But this question is reserved for another occasion; and will require a treatise by itself—or rather it will draw after it, the whole train of political disputes.

At present I wish only to enquire, whether it is possible, and how it is possible, that so many men, so many cities, so many nations endure the tyranny of ONE, who had no power but such as they give him, who is incapable of hurting them, any longer than they please to endure him, who can do them no evil, unless they choose to suffer it, rather than contradict him. A great thing certainly, and yet so common, that it is the more to be regretted, to see a million of millions of men, serving miserably with their necks under the yoke, not constrained by any greater force, than their own, but enchanted and charmed by the mere name of ONE, whose power they ought not to fear because he is single, whose qualities they ought not to love, because he is to them inhuman and savage. Such is the weakness among us men, we must often submit to force: it is necessary that we temporize; we cannot always be the strongest. If, therefore a nation is constrained by force of arms, to serve one, as the city of Athens the thirty tyrants, it should not refuse to serve, but complain of the accident; or rather neither refuse nor complain, but bear the evil with patience, and reserve itself for better fortune in future. Such is our nature that the common duties of friendship, consume a great part of the course of our lives. It is reasonable to love virtue, to esteem fair actions, to acknowledge benefits where they have been received, and often to diminish our own ease, to increase the honor and advantage of him whom we love, and who deserves well of us. Thus therefore if the inhabitants of a country have found some great personage, who has shown them by experience a great foresight, in watching over them, great courage in defending them, great caution in governing them: if from these considerations they grow familiar and tractable in obedience to him, and confide in him so far, as to give him certain advantages, I know not whether it would be wisdom, to take him out of those circumstances in which he did good, to advance him into others where he might do evil. Certainly it must be called goodness of heart, not to fear evil from him, of whom we have received nothing but good. But, good God! What can this be? What name can we give it? What misfortune? What vice? What miserable vice? To see a multitude, an infinite number, not obey, but serve; not be governed but tyrannized, having neither property, relations, children, nor even their lives which they can call their own?

(To be continued.)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ODES.

ODE I.

HINTS TO REVIEWERS.

YE MEN in whom all Science dwelleth;
Whose Wisdom far the world's excelleth;
Who mete out *blame* in plenteous measure;
Or give, of *praise*, the precious treasure;
Reigning triumphant o'er the field of fame,
With power unquestion'd, and with right divine;
Renown'd alike for what you praise or blame:
Accept this humble offering at your shrine.

Great men, full well you know,
With all their knowledge, sometimes err.
A fool may sage advice bestow:
And oft the mad will virtue show;
And good to wickedness prefer.
Then, tho your *learning* were as great
As swells the Owl's projecting pate;
Tho' your *opinions* ne'er were wrong;
Your *virtue* like the harden'd *steel*;
Your *souls* as *tender*, and as *strong*;
And *thots* in beauteous *order* throng,
Like *tickets* in a lottery wheel;
Yet, without judgment to conduct these powers,
Vainly you strew rhetoric flowers,
And all the world astonish with your sense:
Then, kindly, from your thrones sublime,
Bestow attention to the rhyme;
And mark the important rules which I dispense.

Loud groans the Press, the Workmen fly,
Sheet after sheet appears;
The Binder plies the screw and shears,
And a new Work salutes the eye.
'Five hundred pages! how much toil to read!'
O! mind it not—you do not wish
To con each sentence, groan, and pish:
'Tis not required, in Critics to succeed.
And never take a general view—
There's nothing, now that's publish'd—new.

'Tis needful only to select,
From all the book, a passage here and there,
To shew how *candid*, and how *smart* you are;
A few old rules in criticism collect;
With a grave face, press-errors *vile*, detect;
Then deal of praise the proper share,
And suit damnation to a hair.

No matter tho' you chance to blame
A part which, in relation to the whole,
Glows with a spirit worthy endless fame,
And wakes new virtue in the human soul.
And be not troubled should you praise bestow
On what, if measured by the extended plan,
The traits of fell deformity should show,
And plant new vileness in the heart of man.
Is't not enough, a passage to disgrace,
That a poor zigzag Z supplies an S's place?
Is't not enough, the breath of praise to claim,
That titles dangle to an Author's name?
I can't help laughing, for my soul,
To think how great a fool that Dr. BLAIR must be,
Who is so anxious, in Reviews, to see
A part considered as't respects the whole.

If this were right, how wise the Ostrich is,
Who, close pursued, in hollow log or tree
Thrusts his poor head, and with a joyous hiss,
His body sticking out, exclaims in glee—
"If 'twill not work both ways, a poor rule this—
"I can't see you; you can't discover me."

Ye who, sublime, o'er Fame's dominion reign,
Here let me close this monitory strain;
Help'd by the Muses, at another time,
New tho'ts, for you, may bless the Man of Rhyme.

JOHN.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

THE various bounties granted by our legislature for the encouragement of the farmers in raising Sheep, has greatly increased that useful animal; yet much remains to be done, to bring this business to the utmost state of perfection which this article will admit of. Not only the increase of *numbers* should be attended to; but the *quality* of the *wool* also is an essential object. A short treatise on this subject is much wanted—pointing out the best mode of managing Sheep, so as to procure the greatest increase of their numbers; how to prevent the distempers to which they will be most liable in this climate; what food is most suitable for winter and spring feeding; how to prevent their shedding their wool before the proper season of shearing—and how to procure the finest fleeces, suitable for making superfine cloths. The making *wool* one of the staple articles of this state, I consider as an object which should not be lost sight of for a moment.—No man who is a descendant of Britain, and who reflects a moment on the causes which have contributed to raise that nation to their envied greatness, can hesitate to pronounce it to be their attention to manufactures—of which, that of WOOL holds the first place. Those politicians who deride the idea of Connecticut's becoming a manufacturing country, should never be considered as friends to the state—or as wise and useful statesmen.

Great-Britain and Ireland might as well depend on husbandry as we; nay better, for they are in possession of a finer country—their lands produceth better crops, and they have less winter to intercept a constant course of labor in the field, and succession of crops. Yet had Britain depended simply on her husbandry, she would this day have been ranked among the most inferior nations; indeed she had not maintained her independence in the midst of such powerful neighbors.

But our farmers should not confine their attention to raising wool; all parts of the state are not equally well calculated for that purpose:—*Hemp* and *Flax* merit their attention, and should be listed amongst their yearly crops. The preparing those articles for market, would furnish labor for the winter months, when so many of our farmers, who have not large crops of grain, are idle. Large sums of money are sent out of this state every year, for hemp—which is now imported, at a heavy expence, from the Baltic. Flax is wanted also for rigging—but immense quantities are demanded for the supply of the Duck Manufactures, over and above the constant demand for coarse linens.

A short treatise on the best method of cultivating those two articles, and preparing them for market, is much wanted: Any one who can furnish such a desirable piece of instruction, adapted to the most common capacity, would better deserve a Doctorate than most of those who now so cheaply obtain them.

There have been several experiments made, about Norwich, in raising hemp, which are said to have proved successful: It is much to be wished a more general spirit of adventure and experiment were observable amongst our farmers—and that they did not content themselves with barely doing what their fathers have done before them.

Some experiments have been made at New-Haven in the cultivating of Flax, so as to produce that article in greater abundance and perfection. I hope those gentlemen who have seen the great benefit of their *new* mode of culture, will have public spirit enough to publish the result of their experiments, for the purpose of introducing a more general attention to, and adoption of, their improvements.

EXTRACT.

MEN should never be in haste to conclude that any enquiry is impracticable, merely because there appears no relation between the present means, and the fact to be ascertained; for have all the combinations of these means been tried? If not, who can be certain, that he is acquainted with all the relations between these means and the fact, which is presumed to exist, and proposed to be ascertained? This reflection is strengthened by numberless instances, recorded in every page of the history of natural philosophy, and more especially of physiology. Consider how many inventions, for which the ancients would scarce have dared to hope, even if they had had a distant glimpse of them, have enriched these sciences! Could they have imagined that the artificial foundation of the germs of various animals would one day be accomplished, and that chickens would be hatched without the aid of animal heat, or of a stove? Need I mention those admirable chirurgical operations, the miracles of the healing art, which are scarce credible even to those who behold them? We are as yet incompetent judges of what is impossible in philosophy; for we always decide from our present acquisitions of knowledge, which bear no proportion to nature. Nature is immense; the possible combinations of beings have no bounds, and the human understanding is always too hasty in its decisions. The conviction of our ignorance or moderate attainments, ought to preserve us from despairing of any thing in physics; we should say to ourselves, What I cannot discover, another will lay open to every eye.

BONNET.

SHEARING OF SHEEP.

THE following method has been found effectual. Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with oil, or butter, and brimstone, and three or four days afterwards wash them with salt and water, and the wool of next season will be not only much finer and softer, but the quantity will be greatly enlarged, and it may be depended on, that the sheep will neither be troubled with the scab or vermin that year.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SONNET, VII.

TO THE SUN.

HAIL Son of Morning! thou, whose orient Smile,
While now the dew-drop twinkles on the rose.
And richest fragrance o'er the champaign flows,
Awakes the slumbering laborer's daily toil.

Do e'er thy ruddy splendors gild the pile,
As o'er the earth their circling glory glows,
Where modest Virtue's unseen hand bestows
Joys that the cares of Misery oft beguile?

O! if thou dost,—to that sweet cherub say—
'Tho Time, dim-sighted, overlook thy worth;
'Tho Fame shall fail thy merit to display;
'Nor glory deck thee, hallow'd of the earth;
'Yet thou shalt shine in GOD's eternal day—
'The heir immortal of a heavenly birth.

E L L A.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

SOME folks do indeed think it strange, that the article of the charter of the Bank of the United States, which excludes foreigners from voting in the direction of the Bank, is one of those which receives the fullest approbation among the most intelligent characters on the other side of the water, since it implies nothing less than that they are very well pleased at the prospect of possessing the very brilliant advantage of placing their money in the Bank without any controul in the direction of it. Really, Mr. Fenno, this is puffing with a vengeance; and more probable stories must be told us to gain at least the credit of ingenuity in the narrator: The fact is, that the more this article is considered by foreigners or natives, the more exceptionable it must appear to both: To foreigners it is the denial of a positive right of managing their own monied transactions as they please; but to the natives it is much worse—it is the narrowing of the rights of election in the Bank—and by imposing a kind of torpor on all foreign stock, giving to the domestic part that is entitled to vote, an excessive, an undue preponderance—thereby placing the elections in the hands *of a few*, instead of placing it where it must be surely safest in the hands *of all*. Pray Mr. Fenno, suppose the whole 25000 shares should be purchased, as they certainly may be in process of time, by these very intelligent characters on the other side of the water, how are then the Bank Directors to be chosen, when there are no domestic voters to elect them. Indeed Mr. Fenno, if your intelligence be well founded, it is seriously alarming—for the more these transatlantic gentlemen purchase of stock, the more must it place the Bank at the mercy of the winds and waves of political faction in this country, without that *common interest* in its defence, so essential to its safety—without that ballast of general representation, which by competition at elections, could alone keep the ship steady in her motions.

That *foreigners interested in our funds* should be pleased with the establishment of a Bank, said to have the magic power of transmuting their paper into gold is not surprising, considering their very natural eagerness to see such an operation take place—that they should approve of our present excellent system of federal government, which has conferred such advantages on our country, and bids fair to elevate her to the highest pinnacle of national prosperity—neither is this surprising; for what man, possessed of the smallest spark of general philanthropy for the human race, would not rejoice at the present eminently prosperous position of this our dear asylum for the wretched and unfortunate of every nation; but that foreigners should approve the proposal of receiving their money into the Bank, without allowing them any share in the election of prudent Directors to conduct it—this will appear indeed still strange to some folks, who have observed how natural it is for all men to wish to have at least some thing to say in the management of what is their own.

LONDON, March 3.

THE States of Brabant, extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the Emperor's Minister Penipotentiary, have made a severe comment on his letter of the 6th of February, of which the following is an extract:—

"We earnestly entreat your Excellency not to mistake *for the voice of the people of the Provinces*, the clamours of some few individuals in this town, who are become famous for the excesses which they have committed since the restoration of the ancient government, and who, escorted by soldiers, insult and beat with impunity all those who are friends to the privileges of the country; who, on the 25th of January last, beat and wounded in the head, the Sieur Mens, deputy of the town of Antwerp; who on Sunday last wantonly attacked with drawn sabres, several people at the gate of Louvain, who the very last evening mortally wounded several of the Compte de Duras's people; who have insulted, and have been guilty of every outrage towards the Supreme Council of Brabant; who, in short, encouraged by remaining unpunished, are likely to insult and attack us in the very House of Assembly," &c.

March 4. On the 22d of February, the common report at Paris was, that Monsieur the King's next brother, had attempted to escape out of the Kingdom; but that he had been stopped by the peoble.

Orders have been given to keep the whole of the French National Guards in constant activity for eight days. The pretext is the dread of a counter revolution, but the truth is, that it is expected that Mesdames the King's aunts, will not be permitted to preceed on their journey, but that, after many obstacles, they will be brought back to Paris, with or without their consent.

GLASGOW, March 1.

Mr. Archibald Miller, merchant in this city, who died on the 16th of October last, has bequeathed almost his whole estate, of about seven thousand pounds sterling, to certain trustees and governors, by whom the revenue is to be applied for cloathing and educating girls, the children of indigent and reputable parents.

Mr. Townsend, in his "Travels into Spain," speaking of the Irish Students that are received into the University of Salamanca, with his usual good sense and acuteness of remark, observes, "It is much to be lamented that they should be reduced to the necessity of seeking that protection in a foreign country, to which they are entitled in their own. This kind of persecution is neither just nor politic. It is certain that ignorance and bigotry have a strong connection. Would you overcome inveterate prejudices, and are you anxious to banish superstition? Let in the light. Would you conciliate the affections of those who differ from you in their religious creed? No longer persecute; embrace them, and from enemies they will become your friends. Let in the light, and difference of opinion dies away. Catholics, in the more enlightened countries, are no longer Papists. Their whole whole system is going to decay; and without claiming more than common sagacity, we may venture to foretel, that in proportion as the limits of toleration shall be extended, all that cannot bear the light will gradnally vanish, until the distinction between Catholics and Protestants shall cease."

The mode, adds Mr. Townsend, of giving lectures in the University of Salamanca, is perhaps peculiar to itself, but worthy to be followed in our Universities. The Students have questions proposed for their discussion twice every day, and on these they are informed what books they are to read. Then, supposing the matter to admit of a dispute, it is carried on by two of them, under the direction of a moderator, who gives assistance when it is wanted, and guides them to the truth."

Mr. Townsend asking the Bishop of Oviedo one day, if he did not think he was doing harm by the promiscuous distribution of alms? "Most undoubtedly," replied ths good Prelate- "But then it is the part of the Magistrate to clear the streets of beggars; it is my duty to give alms to all that ask."

Yesterday a lame duck, with a duchess's *Coronet* marked on its *game* leg, waddled out of the alley! !—The difference which led to this disaster is said to amount to 23,000l. sterling! A sum her illustrious consort is not *wild drake* enough to advance, and therefore her Grace, being given up by her broker as the *principal*, is likely to stand recorded a *Bankrupt* in the Gazette of Change Alley.

The celebrated Convent, called *Le Grand Chartreuse*, near Grenoble, in Dauphine, which has been for ages the seat of solitary sanctity, and the awful magnificence of whose situation has attracted the visits of travellers of every country, but particularly of our own, is now converted into an arsenal, for the use of the national guard of the surrounding district.

At a medicine shop in the city, near a room occupied by a Debating Society, to a notice of pills for *windy disorders*, it has been lately added, "as they strengthen the memory, they are exceeding good for people who speak in public!"

Strengthen the memory, but diminish the wind!—How can they be good for public speakers——Something like a bull.

The Taplow cotton mills were on Friday morning destroyed by fire; timely assistance saved several adjoining mills from the like fate.

PARIS, February 21.

NIMES.

The affair of Nimes is finally adjudged, and the following short extract from the decree on the municipality, will be sufficient to bring the former transactions to our readers' recollection, and at the same time to shew the high hand with which the National Assembly carries on its purposes.—"The National Assembly consider the disasterous events which passed in the city of Nimes on the 29th of March; the 2d and 31st of May; the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of June, as the effect of the intrigues of the enemies of the Revolution; they consider even the election of the municipality as the effect of the same intrigues—they therefore decree that a new election shall be immediately made; and the King is desired to send sufficient forces to Nimes to secure the liberty and tranquility of elections."

SUPPRESSION OF MILATARY GOVERNMENT.

The suppression of military government, which the public opinion, and the spirit of the revolution had long ago demanded, was pronounced by the National Assembly on Sunday last. It is well known that by the words military government, is meant not only the governors and lieutenant-governors of Provinces, according to the old division of the kingdom, but of a number of other nominal governments, and places in the gift of the Crown, to which salaries and emoluments were attached, without any necessity of residence.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.

On Friday the 15th inst. the Hon. *Daniel Carroll*, and Dr. *David Stewart*, arrived in this town, to superintend to fixing of the first *Corner-Stone* of the Federal District.

The Mayor and Commonalty, together with the members of the different lodges of the town, at 3 o'clock waited on the commissioners at Mr. Wise's, where they had dined, and after drinking a glass of wine to the following sentiment, viz. "May the stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immoveable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North-America," the company proceeded to Jones's point in the following order:

1st, The town-sergeant——2d, the Hon. Daniel Carroll and the Mayor—3d, Mr. Ellicot and the Recorder—4th, such of the Aldermen and Common Council as were not free-masons—5th, the strangers—6th, the master of Lodge No. 22, with Dr. David Stewart at his right, and the Rev. James Muir at his left, followed by the rest of the fraternity, in their usual form of procession, —and lastly, the citizens, two by two.—When Mr. Ellicot had ascertained the precise point from which the first line of the district was to proceed, the Master of the Lodge and Dr. Stewart, assisted by others of their brethren, placed the Stone; after which a deposit of corn, wine and oil was made upon it, and the following observations were delivered by the Rev. James Muir:

"Of America it may be said, as it was of Judea of old, that it is a good land, and large; a land of brooks of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills—A land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey, a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and have lack of nothing; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass; a land which the Lord thy God careth for, the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year!—May Americans be grateful and virtuous, and they shall secure the indulgence of Providence! May they be unanimous and just, and they shall rise to *greatness!* May true patriotism actuate every heart! May it be the devout and universal wish, Peace be within thy wall, O America! and prosperity within thy palaces!" Amiable it is for brethren to dwell in unity. It is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garment! It is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's hill!

"May this Stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among the nations——Under this Stone may jealousy and selfishness be for ever buried! From this Stone may a superstructure arise, whose glory, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequalled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savage of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof!

The company partook of some refreshment, and then returned to the place from whence they came, where a number of toasts were drank, and the following, which was delivered by the Master of the Lodge, was received with every token of approbation:

"*Brethren and Gentlemen*,

"May "*Jealousy*, that green-eyed Monster," be buried deep under the work which we have this day completed, never to rise again within the Federal District!"

It may be safely pronounced that this, or a similar sentiment pervaded the breast of every individual present on the occasion.

PETERSBURG, April 21.

On Thursday last arrived in this town, the President of the United States, accompanied by Major Jackson. The President was escorted into town by the cavalry of Chesterfield, Prince George, and Dinwiddie, and a considerable numberof citizens, and conducted to the house of Robert Armistead, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which the President was pleased to favor the citizens with his presence. After dinner a number of patriotic toasts were drank, attended by a discharge of cannon; and in the evening the President was pleased to accept an invitation to a ballat the Mason's Hall. A committee from the Common-Hall waited on the President with the following address. The next morning, at five o'clock, the President proceeded on his tour to the southward, by way of Halifax, North-Carolina.

The ADDRESS *of the* MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, *and* COMMON COUNCIL, *of the Town of* PETERSBURG.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity that your presence has afforded us, to offer you our sincere and affectionate respects: to welcome you, most cordially to this place, and to assure you, which we do with confidence, of the high regard and great affection the inhabitants of this Town entertain for your person, and your many virtues, We look upon you, Sir, as the father of your country, and the friend of mankind, and when we contemplate your character in that light, we feel ourselves impressed with the purest sentiments of gratitude, respect and veneration. May you long continue at the head of our government, honoured, respected

and beloved, as you are at preſent, aed we pray moſt ardently, that the all-wiſe director of human events, may prolong your life to a far diſtant period of time, and may bleſs you to your lateſt breath, with health uninterrupted, and with that happy tranquility of mind which ever flows from a conſcious rectitude, and from a heart always anxious to promote the happineſs of the human race.

We ſincerely wiſh that the tour which you are about to make, may be an agreeable one, and that it may afford you every imaginable ſatisfaction. JOSEPH WESTMORE, MAYOR.

To which the Preſident made the following Reply.

To the MAYOR, RECORDER, ALDERMEN, *and* COMMON COUNCIL *of the Town of* PETERSBURG.

GENTLEMEN,

RECEIVING with pleaſure, I reply with ſincerity to your flattering and affectionate addreſs. I render juſtice to your regard, and to my own feelings, when I expreſs the gratitude which the ſentiments it contains have inſpired and you will allow me to ſay, that gratitude ſo impreſſed, muſt be laſting.

The government of the United States, originating in the wiſdom, ſupported by the virtue, and having no other object than the happineſs of the people, repoſes not on the exertions of an individual—yet, as far as integrity of intention may juſtify the belief, my agency in the adminiſtration will be conſonant to your favourable opinions;—and my private wiſhes will always be proffered for the proſperity of Peterſburg and the particular welfare of its inhabitants.

G. WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, April 18.

The Preſident of the United States, agreeably to the power veſted in him by the New Revenue Act, has been pleaſed to divide this Commonwealth into three Surveys of Inſpection, viz The Diſtrict of Maine, which is denominated Survey No. 1.—The county of Eſſex compriſes Survey No. 2—and the county of Suffolk, with the counties to the ſouthward thereof, Survey No. 3.—And has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Jonathan Jackſon, Eſq. Inſpecting Officer, in Survey No. 2—and Leonard Jarvis, Eſq. Inſpecting Officer, in Survey No. 3. The Inſpectorſhip of the other Survey, is placed in the Hon. Mr. Gorham, Superviſor of the Commonwealth

Mr. William Balch, of this town, is appointed Enſign in the 2d regiment of the United States.

The Hon. George Thatcher, Eſq. is, without doubt, re-elected Federal Repreſentative for Maine Diſtrict, after many *trials*.

By accounts received from the Diſtrict of Maine, the ſtate of votes of 23 towns are as follows, viz. Mr. Lithgow, 853; Mr. G. Thatcher, 1763; Mr. Wells, 337, and Mr. J. Thatcher, 20.

Saturday laſt, the firſt Claſs of the Semi-annual State Lottery finiſhed drawing in this town.—About two hours before its completion, Ticket No. 6052, came up a prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We hear from Shirley, that one day laſt week, Mr. Elijah Wilds, of that place, who was of the denomination of *Shakers*, put a ſpeedy end to his temporal exiſtence, by cutting his own throat with a ſhave. The Jury of Inqueſt judged, that he was inſane—doth not every *enthuſiaſt*, as well as every perſon, who takes away his own life, diſcover a degree of Inſanity?

April 20. The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Melville, Eſq. Inſpecting Officer of the Ports within the diſtrict of Boſton and Charleſtown.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL,

Eſtabliſhed by the liberal ſubſcription of a number of patriotic gentlemen of this metropolis, was opened on Sunday laſt. It is under the direction of Mr. Oliver W. Lane, and embraces in its object, thoſe of both ſexes, under a certain age, whom habits of induſtry, or other cauſes, debar from inſtruction on week days.

NEW-HAVEN, April 20.

Mr. Francis, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, eſtimates the expences of the war in India, at four millions ſterling! Amongſt the principal items were the Mahratta horſe 830,000l. the 40,000 bullocks to attend the army, 400,000. &c. This expence, he obſerved, might eaſily have been avoided. as Tippoo had offered, in the firſt inſtance to diſavow any intention of hoſtilities, and in their late conteſt with Spain, they had received no more; nor did Tippoo renew his aſſault but in conſequence of an attack from the people of Travancore.

Philadelphia, April 30.

We have authentic information that a loan for two millions and a half of florins, which was opened at Amſterdam, on the 15th of Feb. laſt, on account of the United States, upon terms better than any European power, except the Emperor, now borrows in Holland, and upon equal terms with the Emperor, was ſubſcribed, or filled in two hours*. And it muſt afford pleaſing reflections to every good American to know, that this ſucceſs is attributed eſſentially to the high confidence inſpired by the new conſtitution of the United States, and its preſent adminiſtration.

* A rapidity which is ſaid to have been hitherto without example, with regard to loans for foreign powers in that country.

We have the ſatisfaction to aſſure the public, that the recruiting ſervice proceeds with vigor—already upwads of five hundred men are on their march for Fort-Pitt, from the reſpective rendezvouses in this State, Jerſey and Delaware.

Lieut. *Platt* marched from Chriſtiana-bridge on the 27th, with a fine company, inliſted for three years.

Capt. *Armſtrong* marched from this city on the 27th, with a choſen company, inliſted for the ſame period.

On the ſame day Capt. *Snowden* marched with a detachment of one hundred levies from Trenton.

And about two hundred and fifty were ordered to march yeſterday from Carliſle, in this State.

Beſides which, a company under the command of Captain *Montfort*, inliſted for three years, are on their march from North-Carolina to the Great Kenhawa, by which they will deſcend to Fort Waſhington.

The recruits from the Eaſtern States will rendezvous at New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, and thence march to Fort-Pitt.

The ſeparation of the diſtrict of Maine from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, in order to forming it into a ſeparate government, is a ſubject that employs the pens of the pros and cons in the Portland papers. At a late Town meeting in Portland, a committee was appointed to take this buſineſs into conſideration, to report at the annual meeting in May.

The French Packet Le Suffrein, is to ſail from New York. Friday the 13th May.

Died at New-York, Sampſon Fleming, Eſq. an eminent and much reſpected citizen of that place.

The remedy recommended in caſes of Cows over-feeding themſelves on clover, was lately tried with ſucceſs on a Cow that was near dying from eating too large a quantity of potatoes.—An egg ſhell filled with tar, was forced down her throat, which gave immediate relief.

On Saturday the 9th inſtant, was launched at Baltimore, the new Revenue Cutter, pronounced by good judges, to be a very beautiful veſſel. She was built by Captain David Stodder, and is to be commanded by Capt. Groſs, formerly firſt Lieutenant of the Continental frigate Confederacy.

By the ſtate of the votes in Maſſachuſetts, as publiſhed in the ſeveral papers, it appears that his Excellency Governor Hancock, and his Honor Lieutenant-Governor Adams, are re-elected to fill thoſe ſtations the enſuing year.

On Tueſday laſt the Rev. ISAAC FOSTER was inſtalled paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church in Pittſgrove, Salem County, New-Jerſey.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Arrivals ſince our laſt.

Brig James, Rogers, Cape-Francois, 13 days.
Do. John, White, Curracoa.
Schooner Three Siſters, King, Surinam,
Sloop Friendſhip, Currier, Hiſpaniola.
Do. Ann, Oſborn, St. Vincent, 25.
Do. Sally, Laurens, Nevis, 42.
Do. Jolly Bakers, O'Neil, Edenton, 5.
Do. Dolphin, Perry, St. Thomas, 24.
Brig John, White, Curracoa, 25.
Do. Active, M'Kewer, Cape Francois.
Ship John of Dublin, Louis, Liſbon, 56.
Do. Succeſs, Wairn, Jamaica.

Capt. King ſailed from Surrinam on the 13th March; on the 26th touched at Martinico: By him we have received the following Intelligence -That a fleet commanded by M. Gerard, conſiſting of 4 ſhips of the line, 10 frigates, 4 corvettes, and 3 gaberres, arrived at Martinico the 12th, having on board 5000 troops, under the command of Monſ. Biague, who takes place as General in the room of Compte Damas; there came out alſo in the fleet, four Commiſſioners to ſettle the diſturbances in the iſlands—Monſ. Leiſger, Monſ. La Coſte, Monſ. de Mortenoix, and Monſ. ——. One of the Commiſſioners informs, that he has orders to draw on the American Congreſs. It is expected they will ſtay at leaſt a year in the iſlands, as they are to proceed from iſland to iſland to eſtabliſh the new National Laws.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/1	17/2 pr. £.	86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		9/1 9/2.	46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/1.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		16/	80	
Indents		9/1.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/4	15/.		do.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the ſecond volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be proſecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendſhip and ingenuity may ſuggeſt.

The price of this Gazette, (publiſhed Wedneſdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The utmoſt punctuality is obſerved in tranſmitting the papers to ſubſcribers: The Editor thinks there is the faireſt proſpect that Information from the ſeat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the paſt winter.—Additional ſubſcriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore ſolicited.

An index to the ſecond volume is preparing for the preſs.

This volume contains the laws of the two laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs—the journal and debates of the houſe of Repreſentatives—reports of the heads of departments—beſides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the intereſts of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his ſubſcribers—ſome arrearages remain—which he is confident will very ſpeedily be diſcharged.

Payments may be made to the ſeveral perſons of whom the papers are received.

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be inſerted in this Gazette, three times, *for one dollar—ſubſequent inſertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertiſements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives ſo immediate a circulation—and the number of each impreſſion is at preſent fourteen hundred.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands. JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAIACK Rivers, between Powlas-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaiack rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore, 8 feet 8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore, 8 11
Greateſt depth, 25 4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 19 feet 10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore 12
Greateſt depth 35 8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaiack river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 8 feet 6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 9 6
Greateſt depth 17

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 11 feet,
Do. weſtern ſhore 4 5 inches,
Greateſt depth 13 4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 4 feet 5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 10 8
Greateſt depth 15 11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in that part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD,
} Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 17, 1790.

SIR,

PERMIT me through you to lay before the Agricultural Society, the result of the following little experiment, so far as I have as yet been able to ascertain it.

Late in the month of April last, I had a piece of ground in the vicinity of the borough of Lancaster, prepared to be sown with oats, which I supposed would have taken sixteen bushels of seed. The evening before it was to be sown, I had eight bushels put into a trough, and covered with water. The next morning the water was drawn off, and the oats laid in a heap to drain, for a short time, say half an hour; then Plaister of Paris in powder was thrown on, by small quantities at a time, and mixed with the Oats, till they acquired a sufficient degree of dryness to be sown evenly; in this process one bushel of the Plaister was consumed; the seed thus prepared, and dry seed from the same original heap were sown on alternate lands throughout the field. The whole came up together, and in due time, and no difference was visible for seven or eight days. From that time forward the distinction became very evident; the Oats on the lands sown with the prepared seed were much more luxuriant and of a deeper green, until they began to ripen—On the second instant they were cut, being then perfectly ripe, while those on the lands sown with the unprepared seed were yet green, the heads much smaller, and promising in every respect a worse crop.

On the eighth I left home. They were then unfit to cut, and appeared as if they would not be ripe for five or six days after—To the facts above stated, many of my neighbors are witness.

I mean to have the Oats, produced from the prepared and unprepared seeds, threshed separately, to ascertain with precision the difference in the quantity and quality of the produce, which shall be communicated to the society, as soon as conveniently may be.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your obedient,
Humble servant,
EDWARD HAND.

To SAMUEL POWEL, *Esq. President of the Agricultural Society.*

LANCASTER, MARCH 14, 1791.

SIR,

IN August last, if I recollect right, I troubled you to communicate to the Agricultural Society the result of an experiment I made, the preceding April, by preparing seed Oats with Plaister of Paris, so far as the same could then be ascertained: Having since determined the difference of the produce from the prepared and unprepared seeds, I beg leave to lay it before the society—The produce of the eight bushels of prepared seed was one hundred and twenty-two bushels and about a peck; of the like quantity of unprepared seed ninety-six bushels, the former yielding an increase of fifteen and a quarter for one, or thirty and a half bushels to the acre; the latter only twelve for one or twenty-four bushels to the acre. The produce of the prepared seed weighed thirty-three and a half pounds the bushel, that of the unprepared only thirty-two and a quarter pounds—so that for about five shillings, the expence of a bushel of Plaister of Paris, I gained twenty-six bushels of Oats, and by allowing for the increased weight, one and a quarter lb. on one hundred and twenty-two bushels, I may fairly add four and a half bushels more, making in the whole thirty and a half bushels.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your obedient humble servant,
EDWARD HAND.

To SAMUEL POWEL, *Esq. President of the Agricultural Society.*

Published by Order of the Society,
April 12, 1791.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS, *Sec'ry.*

FROM THE MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

IT is the duty of every individual, by every mean in his power, to promote the useful arts in his country. Considerable advances having been made in procuring Sugar, from the Sugar-Maple on the Western Frontiers, it is thought, a method invented by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, near this place, (the boiling water in wood) may be singularly useful, both for cheapness and expedition, to the sugar-boilers. There have been many attempts made to boil water, by means of flues passing through the body of water confined in a wooden vessel, but the one alluded to is the first that has succeeded. The only difficulty seems to be in the formation of the worm or flue: The common method has been, to make that end of the flue that takes the fire in from the oven, larger than the one that delivers the smoke: When the flue is made in this manner, change the ends, and it will be found to answer—the small end to take in the fire, and the large end to deliver the smoke—by this mean one or two thousand gallons of water may be boiled, at a trifling expence, in one vessel. This will be found an useful hint to the *Manufacturers* of STEAM.

Baltimore, April 21, 1791. PUBLICOLA.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

Extract of a letter from London, March 2.

"I had the pleasure of addressing you so long ago as the 6th October, with an extract of Mr. Rhoderer's speech in the National Assembly of France, containing the propositions of which he was directed by the committee of assessment, (of which he was the reporter) to make to that Assembly for the new regulations of the tobacco trade.

Since then this subject has often occupied the public attention of that assembly; the farmers general and their friends were anxious to preserve the monopoly, and used all the powerful interest they possessed to accomplish it. On the other hand, the commerce of France, and the warmest friends of the revolution, struggled for the freedom of the trade; at last, this party has carried it, and within these fourteen days the National Assembly have passed, after long debates, the annexed five articles of a decree upon that subject. There remains it is said, only one more article to discuss, which regards the fabrication and sale in the kingdom.

Not knowing whether my partners at Havre may have had an opportunity of communicating this intelligence to you, I take the earliest opportunity of doing it, it being an event of much importance to the general commerce of tobacco. —The whole of the effects it may produce are yet to be seen; hitherto some few purchases have been made here for France, of which your correspondents here will doubtless give you more particular advices. In France there is little tobacco on hand, and for twelve months scarcely any has been sold, excepting in Dunkirk and at Bayonne, and some at Bourdeaux and Nantz, for the Bayonne market. The two first are free ports where private manufactories of that article have hitherto existed.

The general consumption of the country has been principally supplied by smugglers for eighteen months past; but I hope from the footing the trade is now upon, and the consequent reduction there will be in the price, that that mode of supply must in a great measure cease."

Articles annexed agreed to.

1st. From the publication of the present decree it shall be free to every person in the Kingdom to cultivate, manufacture and sell tobacco, subject to the modification which shall be established relative to the manufacture and sale.

2d. The importation of foreign manufactured tobacco, shall continue to be prohibited.

3. It shall be free to import into the ports which shall be named, foreign tobacco in leaf, subject to a duty of 25 livres per quintal. All French ships importing tobacco direct from America, shall only be subject to three fourths of this duty.

4th. Foreign tobacco in leaf may be deposited in its ports of entry for one year, in warehouses appropriated for that purpose, and exported without payment of any duty.

5th. A National company shall manufacture and sell tobacco for the benefit of the public treasury, and shall pay the same duty as individuals.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and inland *Bills of Exchange*, negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts Bought and Sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Custom-House*, State-Street, *BOSTON*,

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterstorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Bristol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms.——☞ On hand for sale, a few hogsheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 eptm

To be disposed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In the HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;

Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pausanias, Procopius, Eusebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Aristotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæsar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Epictetus, Hesiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Isocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Ausonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *A Catalogue is left at the Book-Store of Messrs* RICE and Co. *Market-Street, where further particulars may be learned.*

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being necessarily absent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authorise me to discharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of said City, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective Officers on the following Days, *viz.*

First Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties
of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Partly original, and partly already published,
Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work shall contain 200 pages; be printed on the finest writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work shall be put to the press as soon as 250 copies are subscribed for.

IV. The subscribers names shall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Booksellers in Philadelphia; also, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who supply subscribers with the American Museum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 19 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

FOR SALE,
In the City of New-Brunswick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almost new, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the House. Said House is thirty-four feet square has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the same, and a good stone cellar under the whole.

Any person inclining to purchase may have possession the first day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made easy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in said city, or the subscriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not sold, to be rented from 1st day of May next.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

☞ A few New-York LOTTERY TICKETS come to hand, for sale.